SPAIN.

GERMAN SAILORS STILL HELD PRISONERS BY THE CARLIETS -- A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE

The captain and several of the crew of the German brig Gustav, who were captured by the Carmets, are still held as prisoners.

THE OZAR ALEXANDER RECOGNIZES KING AL-FONSO.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1875. The Government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as King of Spain.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CARLISTS-VIGOR-OUR ACTION OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH-

POSITION OF THE KING'S FORCES. MADRID, Jan. 30, 1875. The operations of the army of the North against

the Carlists are progressing satisfactorily.

General Moriones is making a flank movement with the right wing by way of Sauguesa. a town twenty-five miles southeast of Pampeluna, while General Primo de Rivera is marching up the valley of Curascal to attack the enemy at a point between Tatalia and Pampeluna. Another division of the royalist army has moved by way of Losarcos and is threatening Estella, which is twenty-six miles southwest of Pampeluna.

General Loma is threatening the cannon foundries of the Carlists in the provinces of Guipuz-

The garrison of Bilbao is acting against the town of Durango. General Vallegas is invading the province of

Blucay. ALFONSO'S HEADQUARTERS. The headquarters of King Alfonso are at Ta-

ITALY.

GRNBRAL GARIBALDI AT INTERVIEW WITH THE KING-THE AGED VETERAN A SANITARY RE-

ROME, Jan. 30, 1875. King Victor Emmanuel gave audience yesterday to General Garibaidi, and a cordial interview took place on the subject of the unhealthy condition of the Campagna.

to the whole the same

QUEEN VICTORIA'S COUNCIL.

THE MINISTERS PREPARING THE SPEECH FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Jan. 30, 1875.

The object of the Queen in convening a Cabinet Council at Osborne was to have a discussion on the Royal Message to be submitted to Parliament at the opening of the approaching session.

GERMANY.

THE BANK BULL PASSED IN THE PRUSSIAN PAR-LIAMENT

The session of the Reichstag was brought to a lose this evening. The Bank bill passed to-day.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BOYAL RUSSIAN CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30, 1875. The Ozar has sent a note to the Prince of Montenegro, congratulating him upon the peaceable solution of the difficulty which are so between his government and that of Turkey from the Podgoritus affair.

CHINA.

THE QUESTION OF THE SUCCESSION TO THE THEONE A CAUSE OF AGITATION. Hong Kong, Jan. 80, 1875.

It is rumored that disturbances have taken place in Pekin growing out of the question of the ccession to the throne.

ROYAL SCANDALS.

DISCOVERY OF THE OLD BOOK GIVING THE SCANDALS OF ENGLISH ROYALTY-A THOU-SAND POUNDS REWARD OFFERED FOR IT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30, 1875.

The old book published in reference to the scandats of the royal family of England, and for which a reward of £1,000 was recently offered, has turned up in this city and is in the possession of a lawyer of Louisville. It was imported about two years are by John P. Morton & Co., booksellers, and was procured from C. D. Casenore, of London, having been bought up from some dealer in second hand books.

THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1875. An executive committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this city have issued an appeal for assistance for the settlers of Northern Nebraska, Southern Dakota and Northwestern lows, whose lands have been desoern lows, whose lands have been deso-lated by grasshoppers. They urge especially on the public the necessity of seed for the larmers. Food, clothing and money are also needed. The territory where aid is needed is principally in the countles of Cedar, Dixon, Knox and Dakota, in Nebraska; the settled portion of Southern Dakota, and that jortion of lows att-uated in the Upper Des Moines Valley. The com-mittee assure contributors that donations sent to them will be judiciously distributed. The appeal is signed by Mayor Warner and other prominent citizens.

THE JAMES BOYS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1875. A joint resolution was introduced into the Lower House of the Legislature to-day calling on Governor Hardin to inquire into and report as early as possible the real and alleged facts relating to an attack on the house of Reusen Samuels, near Kearney, Clay county, last Tuesslay night, when the house was set on fire, Mrs. Samuels severely wounded and her child killed by the bursting of a shell which had been thrown into the house.

THE TROUBLE IN THE . COTTON

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 30, 1875. The trouble in the cotton mills of this city probably reached a culmination to-day and a disasrous and general strike seems inevitable. A conference of the manufacturers, at which a present, was held this evening, and, after a present, was held this evening, and, after a lengthy discussion, a proposition was agree@upon virtually giving back to the operatives one-third of the ten per cent reduction. A meeting of the weavers of the Merchants', Granite and Grescent mills was immediately held, and it was unanimously voted to refuse anything short of a restoration of their init pay. The two weeks' notice of the weavers in the two last named mills are up to night and of the Merchants' on Monday night. The operatives are therefore on a strike, which must cause a stoppage of these three mills. Much excitement exists over the matter.

AN EXPENSIVE SMOKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30, 1875. Riley Maynard's tobacco barn, at South Deerfield, with sixty cases of tobacco, was destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. The loss is \$60,000. Fully insured in Greenfield and Hartlord

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS OFFICE.

UTICA. N. Y., Jan. 30, 1875. The office of the American Express Company in this city was robbed this morning, at four o'clock, by five masked men, who gagged, tied and handcuffed the watchman. They found the keys of the outer vault and took a Brussels carpet bag con-taining the night train packages. The loss so far as known is only \$395. The watchman says that the robbers were all armed with revolvers.

BURNING OF MACHINE SHOPS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 30, 1875. The machine shops of the Memphis Railroad at Argenta, opposite this city, were burned to-day.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1875. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. ediately after the meeting of the House the reading of the journal of Wednesday (being the record of the lorty-six hours' session) was commenced, the Clerk undertaking, as usual, to omit the details of the votes—the names of the mem-

bers voting in the affirmative and negative and not voting at all. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, insisted that they were part of the journal, and must be read for ex

Aiter a discussion, in which Mr. Randall stated that his object was to consume the whole day in this manner so as to prevent a day's notice being given of a resolution to change the rules, and thus throw that back for another week, the Speaker decided that under the constitution a member has a right to require the reading of the journal in full, and thereupon the Clerk proceeded with the reading. .

The proceedings in the House were brought to a close at half-past four P. M. by an adjournment on motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. Up to that time nothing was heard in the House but the voice of the reading clerk, drawling out the names of the members who had voted on the various motions during the flibustering proceedings. Several democrats kept scanning over the record containing the official report, of the pro-ceedings, to see that the Clerk did not skip any names or omit anything. In roll calls had been read through, out of the seventy-five taken; so that it would have been daylight on Sunday morning before the journal would have been concluded. A motion to adjourn by Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, was voted down, simply because it came from the democratic side of the House; but in mediately the same motion was made by Mr. Butler and carried.

That was the easiest and shortest way to dispose of the long journal of Wednesday's proceedings, and when the Hones meets on Monday the only journal to be road will be the few lines of to-day's proceedings. During the day an attempt was made to have the bill passed to pay interest on the three-sixty-five bonds of the District of Columbia, but Mr. Holman, of Indiana, ob jected, and it consequently failed.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The republican Senators were in caucus to-day for about five hours on the Louisiana question-Much debate ensued, when it was finally conciuded to support the President in what he had already done relative to affairs in that State, to stand by him in the future in the support of the Kellogg government in all lawful authority. It is said there are eight senators who dissent from this position of their republican as-sociates. The question of Mr. Pinchback's admission was not discussed, as it is still before the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

THE NEW SENATORS.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 30, 1875.

The pinth ballot for United States Senator taken to-day stood as follows:—Carpenter, 51; Bragg, 44; Cole, 13; Guppy, 3. Atwood. Came on and Bunn one each. A number of members have paired off and gone home.

MINNESOTA

St. Paut., Jan. 30, 1875.
A vote, in joint session of the Legislature today for United States Senator, was substantially the same as that of yesterday. There is no immediate prospect of an election.

Senator Ramsey leaves for Washington to-morrow and will take no further part in the Senatorial canvass, leaving his interests wholly in the hands of his friends, who are at liberty to withdraw his name whenever in their judgment the interests of their party can be sustained thereby.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSER, Jan. 30, 1875. The vote for United States Senator to-day was as follows:—Call, 34; Sam Walker, 10; McLin, 9; scattering, 8.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1875. RESIGNATION OF A COMMISSIONER. Mr. William C. Kingsley has resigned his position as New Capitol Commissioner, and his resignation has been accepted.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP. It is said that the Supreme Court Judgeship of

this district has been tendered to Hon. Samuel Hand and that he has accepted it.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

Nathan Bishop, Howard Potter and Benjamin B.
Sherman, of New York, and James A. Degraun, of Brooklyn, have resigned their positions as Commissioners of the State Board of Charities.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Awgusta, Jan. 30, 1875. The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature have completed the hearing on the capital punishment

completed the hearing on the capital punishment question, and will probably report in isvor of a bill making the punishment imprisonment for life for all crimes wherein the death penalty is now imposed.

A bill will be reported to the Legislature enforcing the tax on railroads, providing that in cases where railroad companies reluse to pay the tax assessed the Sheriff shall distrain the goods, obattels and franchises of the companies for the amount of the tax, and sell the same at public auction unless the tax be paid within lour days. The rolling stock to be considered legitimate property to be sold.

A SCARCITY OF WATER.

THE UNSEASONABLE DROUGHT IN SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE-STOPPAGE OF THE HILLS-

BOROUGH MILLS.
NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 30, 1875. The unseasonable drought, with the fact that many of the brooks and springs are frozen solid, bids fair to result in serious inconvenience to the farmers and manufacturing industries of Southern New Hampshire. In many of the towns farmers are obliged to melt snow to get water for their

cattle.

The Hilisborough Mills at Wilton, and Morse, Haiey & Co.'s mills at Millord, have stopped because of an insufficient supply of water. In Nashuathe mills have been running on about half time, and corporations are paying the board of operatives when the latter are idle. The Nashua and Jackson companies will both start with steam on Tuesday next, making three-louring time. Rain is greatly needed.

A CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1875.

A large meeting of the members of the Schuyl-kill Navy was held to-night, at which the report of the committee appointed to suggest the best plan for a centennial regatta in the summer of 1876 was received. The report suggests a national college and an international collegiate regatta, the latter to be open to all amateurs in the world, and a professional regatta. Most of the participants are to receive presents or prizes. The report of the committee was adopted by sections, the only material change being that the committee who shall have charge of the regatta shall give a suitable prize for the international professional regatta. On motion it was resolved to appoint a committee of twenty-five or more to decide upon the character of the prizes to be awarded. Commodore Fergurson related his experience abroad, and reported that London and Paris crews had expressed their desire to come here and compete with American crews. He had also seen the college clubs of New England, who likewise expressed their desire to participate. college and an international collegiate re-

THE REPRIEVE OF LEPINE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30, 1875. At Fort Garry yesterday there was great exciteient in consequence of the commutation papers in layor of Lepine not having arrived, and yester-day being the day fixed for his execution he was reprieved for a week by Chief Justice Wood. A mass meeting was held last evening to con-sider the matter.

ARRESTED FOR POISONING.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30, 1875. Joseph Kamer, a German, was arrested in this city yesterday on the charge of poisoning Franz Betschart, also a German, at Millersville, Anne Arundel county, on the 2d of January. Several articles belonging to the deceased were found on Ramer. It is alleged that Kamer lived in crim-inal intimacy with Betschart's wite.

ALABAMA TROUBLES.

The Evidence Before the Con- Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

Testimony of State Officials and Citizens.

Burning Charches, Slandering Republicans

and Political Persecution.

The Women Not To Marry

Democrats. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1875. Four hundred and eighty pages of the Alabama investigation have been printed. It commenced on the 24th of December, in accordance with the

resolution of the House of Representatives. The first witness was Elias M. Keils, of Eufala, Ala., a republican. He attended and took part in a number of political meetings, and parrated at length assaults on the republicans by the democrats, guns and pistols being used and bailot boxes destroyed.

A MOBILE JOURNALIST. Philip Joseph, living in Mobile, a journalist, tes-tified as to intimidation of republicans by the democrats, some of the latter riding up and deliberately firing into the crowd on the day of election, killing one man instantly.

THE POLITICAL MEETING. Robert Reed, of Sumter county, was generally in Alabama during the late political canvass, and testified as to acts of intimidation and violence in connection with political meetings and free expression of political sentiments by republicans. Ivey, a route agent, was killed, but witness aid not

bow who committed the deed.

811-1711 A Sheriff for three years; did not see any incimidation be-

for three years; idd not see any inclinidation belore or alter the election; there was some orowding of negroes away from the polis; he employed
some troops then to open the way and let the
voters go in; he had no further trouble.

R. T. Smith, residing at Openks, Auditor of Alabama, was the noxt witness. He was asked what
was the reason the republicans request the colored men to go to the county seat to vote. He
replied, because there are, perhaps, some precincts in which there are no white republicans,
no man of intelligence enough to see that an election is properly managed, and that the negroes
are liable to be cheated; there were two republican factions in Montgomery, and consequently a
stormy time; there was very little opposition
there between democrats and republicans; there
were two republican tickets and a good deal of
confusion and strife between these factions; he
had heard a good deal of breaking up of meetings
and general disorder among them.

BURNING CHURCHES.

ISBAC Campbell, living in the Wacoochie Valley,
testified as to the burning of three colored
churches; the enemies of colored people wanted
to burn up all the churches; they beat Sam Toe
and his wife.

ISBAC Heyman, United States Commissioner.

SLANDERING REPUBLICANS.

controlog, the controlog; they beat Sam Toe and his wife.

Shandering republicans.

Isaac Heyman, United States Commissioner, having been asked whether he knew of any attempt to coerce democratic voters into voting the republican ticket, he teatified he did not, but there was a general spirit, such a spirit as could hardly be described. It was of a general nature; it was one of abuse, villidation and uncalled for sisnder of republicans; it was part of the programme, on the part of the democratic, to make republicans as odious as possible, so far as they could do it by speeches or any other means they might employ to accomise that object.

Robert Bennet (colored) testified he had been voting the democratic ticket for the last four years, and for this the church of which he was a trustee and steward turned him out.

Lieutenant Frank E. Taylor, at Opelika, was asked whether any government bacon had been distributed among the sufferers there from the overflow. He replied that he was given to understand there had not been any. That when the bacon was sent there the ohairman of the Democratic County Committee protested against it being distributed, as they never had had an overflow there, and consequently the distribution was suspended. Mr. Heyman, United States Commissioner, thought such distribution improper.

Captain KELLOGG'S EVIDENCE.

Rogar R. Kellogg, Captain in the Eighteenth infantry, at Opelika, testified that he, with the troops, simply aided the civil authorities to keep order at the polls; not a menace was made nor a harsh word uttered by himsol; he was confident the presence of troops preserved peace, and prevented bloodshed and riot.

A good word For The Democratic ticket they would be put into siavery; the democratic blooks as they are to democratic blocks; they employ them just as guited and think just as well of them.

A BLACK DEMOCRAT.

Sam Keller (negro) testified that he was turned ont of a republican meeting because he said ne was going to vote the democratic ticket; the waituper because he said

the blacks.

Willis Perry (negro) was discharged by his employer because he would not vote the democratic ticket.

H. A. Camibell (colored) testified—He had been a democrat five years; there was a row on the 25th of September at Montgomery between the two lactions of the republicau party, and one colored man was killed; in Bullock county the democrats were not allowed to speak at the public meetings.

two lactions of the republical party, and one colored man was killed; in Bullock county the democrats were not allowed to speak at the public meetings.

Q. What was there to prevent you from speaking? A. They said it was not our turn and we could not speak; we were less in number and we would not persevere.

Q. What reason did they give? A. They said we were runing the county as democrats and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we would not insist upon it. He jurther testified that the republicans broke up another democratic meeting in that county about the 29th of September. Join Bennet came up and said to Casar Shorter, one of the speakers, "You ought to be ashamed," and he (Bennet) drew a weapon on him and said ne could whip him, and did strike him one or two licks, which resulted in a row.

Q. What did he say he ought to be ashamed of?

A. To control the other negroes to be democrats, and said, "We ought to hang you, and if I had my way I would do it?" at another place called Limekill, in the same coun y, they were croken up entirely. Witness and another man who intended to speak were shot at twice.

WOMEN NOT TO MARRY DEMOCRATS.

In Chambers county the colored men formed a society to prevent women from marying democrats and to advise the separation of husband and wife where the husband was a democrat and to exclude democratic negroes from all society; a similar organization existed in Lee county; the members of that society had a piedge that a woman would leave her husband was a democrat, or a young woman would not marry a man if he was a democrat. In Montgomery county, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church deprived the secretary of the saisry of his office because he was a democrat, and sto

ACCIDENT IN A COLLIERY.

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Jan. 30, 1875. Yesterday, while a party of men were loading coal at the Beaver Meadow Colliery, a slide of coal came down, killing John Dougherty and breaking a leg of Richard Hall. Edward Riley, James Mathews and Mr. Jarrigan were slightly injured. Dougherty leaves a wife and small lamily.

STREET CAR HOMICIDE.

Thomas Burns, of No. 244 West Forty-seventh street, was thrown from the front platform of car No. 97 of the Eighth avenue line, last night, at the junction of Hudson and Bank streets, by the junction of Hudson and Bank streets, by the driver, Richard Roomson, of No. 759 Washington street, and died subsequently at Beilevue Hospital from the injuries he received. Burns attempted to get on the car, but Robinson would not allow him, and the latter dung him back with such violence that the wheels of the conveyance passed over his arms and leg. Captain Kennedy, of the Ninth precinct, arrested Robinson and locked him up at the station house and had Burns conveyed to the hospital. He died there about eleven o'clock, and the doctors were of opinion that his duscolution was due to the injuries he received.

LOUISIANA.

gressional Committee.

JUDGE MYERS AND HIS TROUBLES.

Colored Voters Recite the Story of Their Wrongs.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S GOOD INTENTIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30, 1875. The Congressional Committee continued its investigation to-day.

MAJOR HRAD'S STORY. George E. Head testified:-I am major of the Third infantry and came to Louisiana about September 19; went to Monroe on the 25th of October; was requested by Marshal Seelye to assist him is making arrests; was shown a warrant by the Mararrested; on election day Marshal Scelve sent a detachment to the town of Cuba to make an arrest; cannot say whether the troops were used for any specific political purpose; Seelye had a number of blank warrants in his possession while at Vienna; it was not stated by Seelye that he had failed in executing legal processes; he was unpopular, and probably would have been unable to make arrests, but other men could have done so; I could; Seelyo was active in his co-operation with the republican party; the troops were kept in their barracks on election day with the exception of the expedition to Cuba; there were no disturbances in the parish at the election or since; when Seelye was in the Vienna jail he proposed to me that I should nil out one of the blank warrants in my po-session

with Seelye's name, and arrest him, so as to get nim out of the clutches of the authorities; he

nim out of the clutches of the authorities; he atterward carried out this plan and filled out a warrant charging himself with embezzlement.

Judge R. C. Meyers tostified—I reside in Natchitoches parish; have been there for twenty years; the principal trouble among the people originated from the taxes. As to lutimidation, Mr. Meyers gave as an evidence the resolutions of a mass meeting near the town of Natchitoches and several extracts from parish democratic papers. He said that during the last election he does not think many negroes voted the conservative ticket, and sialed that he is alried to return to Natchitoches and that he was threatened through the papers; up to the time of the mass meeting the republicans were in no danger; never heard of negroes that were hanged in the parish, but there have been about thirty murders in the past lew years; the population ranges from 19,000.

Mr. Free then asked a few questions as to the

past lew years; the population ranges from 19,000 to 20,000.

Mr. Frye then asked a few questions as to the relative registration, &c., the witness stating that he knew of but five or six negroes there who would vote the democratic ticket. He was also asked as to the cause or his leaving home, and stated in reply that it was from fear of personal violence; that the republicans were aske there up to the time of the meeting on the 22d day of July; that he and his family were ostracised: that he did not think it safe to return to Natchitoches; that there are no courts held there now except magistrates' courts; there were no outrages that he knew of personality; thirty-three persons have been killed since 1868; twenty-two were colored men; there has been no punishment for murder; some men had been brought to trial, but were acquitted.

men; there has been no punishment for murders; some men had been brought to trial, but were acquitted.

PERSECUTIONS OF MRS. MYERS.

Mrs. Octavia Myers, wife of Judge Myers, testified as to the causes which compelled the Judge to leave home, and corroborated fully the statement made by him in his testimony as to ostracism, persecution, &c. She said:—Before Judge Myers came down to the Convention he was much liked, and his decisions in court were complimented in the papers; my husband was once at the point of death for weeks, and there were no democrats to sit up with him; on the 27th of July a mob came into the town to ask the officials to resign.

Mr. Isnach, of Natenitoches, was next sworn, and corroborated the previous testimony as to intimidation, &c., in that parish; he was a republican and was shot at on the night after the election while he was going home; he heard one shot that was fired at Pierson; general intimidation prevailed; he said that the Mayor had two hundred White Leaguers on duty as policemen on election day, while ordinarily there were only two policemen; witness said the special policemen were all democrats; he was threatened and prevented from performing his duties as a supervisor by threats from the White Leaguers, who told him that if he attempted to qualify overst they would put him and his cooks out of the way.

Oross-examined:—About two hundred colored men were prevented from voiling by intimidation; saw no violence at meetings toward colored men; was two hundred yards from the Court thouse when Pierson was shot at; he (Isnach) was snot at with ouckshot; saw the man when he fired, who immediately broke and ran; witness has remained there ever since.

Invitation of the similar and took of the democrats, he would obtain his final disobarge for the crime he was charged with, and that he (James) did so; that he (Lightioot) was

vote for the democrats, he would obtain his final discharge for the crime he was charged with, and that he (James) did so; that he (Lightloot) was effored \$400 or \$500 by the president of his cub if he would come before the committee and testify for the democrats, but that he had not been offered anything by the republicans. Witness also produced a salety certificate, which was filed in evidence; he said he got \$30 from the club and gave \$2 each to fitteen colored men to vote the democratic ticket; that Horace Phillips managed the voters lurnished by him on election day and saw that they voted.

Witness was then cross-examined by counsel for the conservatives, but nothing important was elicited.

international by him on election day and saw that they voted.

Witness was then cross-examined by counsel for the conservatives, but nothing important was elicited.

Sandy Rice (another colored democratic voter) was next sworn, and identified his safety certificate and the safety of the would come before the committee and testify in their behalf.

Governor Kellogo's Gross-examined at greatlength. In reply to Mr. Marr as to why he had not sent the Metropolitan militia to Grant parish daring the troubles there, he said—First, that there was a persistent effort to mislead him, Judge Manning and other prominent conservatives assuring him that there would be no trouble, and second. there was a combination among steambout men to refuse transportation, but was refused; subsequently, when General Emory desired to send up United States trough General Lougarest to obtain transportation, but was refused; subsequently, when General Emory desired to send up United States trough, say the safety of the s

number of murders alleged to have been com-mitted since 1868; he could not say what propor-tion were political.

tion were political.

ONLY TWO ORBENES.

Allen Greene, State Senator from Lincoln parish, took the stand and denied the report of the automatic that there were six Greenes in office in Lincoln parish; he said he had only one son now in office in that parish and one at West Point; he was hearly the largest property owner in Lincoln; he owned a tannery and snoe manufactory, the machinery in which cost him \$10,000; his business was stopped because the workmen he brought from Massachusetts would not remain on account of ostracism.

Mr. Greene was still under examination when the committee adjourned until Monday.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS.

Brigadier General Benjamin 8. Roberts died at

Washington, D. C., on Friday evening, of pleuropneumonia, aged sixty-four years. He was born at Manobester, Vt., in 1811, and was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1835. After serving on frontier duty for four years he resigned and became a civil engineer. He was the principal engineer of the Champiain and Og-densburg Railroad in 1839, and in 1841 he became Assistant Geologist for this State. In 1842 he went to Russia as assistant engineer to Lieutenant struction of ratiroads in that Empire, but he turned the next year, and, being admitted to the Bar, begun the practice of the law in Iown. He remained at the Bar till 1846, when the war with Mexico brought him back to the army. When he resigned in 1839 he held the rank of first liquidenant in the First dragoons, and he re-entered the army with the same rank in the Mounted Rifles. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, the scorming of Chapaltepee and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He became a captain in 1847, and the same year was breve ted major for gailantry at Chapultepee, where he commanded an advance party of stormers. After the capture of the Mexican capital he served under General Lane against the guerillas and was brevetted licutenant colonel for gailantry at Matamorfof and the place of the Mexican war fill the Breaking out of the rebellion he was on bireau duty in Washington and on Houleff duty in Toxas and New Mexico, but his health was very feeble and during several years war with Mexico brought him back to the belion he was on bireau duty in Washington and on Rohiler dity in Toxas and New Mexico, but his health was very leeble and during several years he was unfit for duty. The rebellion found him in New Mexico, where he was assigned to the command of the Northern district in 1881. In January and February, 1882, he doiended Fort Craig against the Texans, under General Stoley, and fought the battle of Vaiverde. He nad previously been appointed major in the Third cavatry, and he was brevetted leutenant coionel for galiantry in that action. He was ordered to Washington in June, 1862, and, being appointed a brigader general of volunteers, he was ordered to Join the Almy of Virginia, under General Pope, as cale of cavairy. He participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Buil Run, as well as in the intervening skirmisnes, acting, besides, as inspector general of the Department of the Northwest. He was in command of the defences of Washington in the aspring of 1883, and later in the year commanded the district of Lowa, and in February following took or mananded the district of Lowa, and in February following took or means of the district of Lowa, and in February following took or meaned a major general of volunteers by brevet, and was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1866. In June, 1868, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Third cavairy, but his beath being feeble he was absent from his command on the cavairy division at the close of the war. He was made a major general or volunteers by brevet, and was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1866. In June, 1868, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Third cavairy, but his health being feeble he was absent from his command on the cavairy division at the close of the war. He was made a major general or volunteers by brevet, and was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1866. In June, 1868, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Third cavairy, but his health being feeble he was absent from his command on the retired lieutenant colone

JOHN T. GREEN.

The death is announced of Judge John T. Green. of Sumter, S. C., one of the most prominent men of the State. At the last gubernatorial election in South Carolina Judge Green received almost the entire conservative vote, out was beaten by Gov-ernor D. H. Chamberlain.

ANTHONY DIBRELL.

Anthony Dibreil, the father of General Dibreil, Congressman-elect from Tennessee, died at Sparta, in that State, a lew days ago. He neld numerous them that of Register of the Land Office for five years, Circuit Court Cierk of White county twenty-one years and Treasurer of Tonnessee ten years. He was also a member of the Legislature of 1846-46, and made the race for Congress in 1837 on the whig tleket.

Dr. H. W. E. Mathews, a leading physician of New Haven, Conn., died in that place on Thursday. Dr. Mathews was born in Georgia, in 1827, but spent the greater part of his life in Connecti but spent the greater part of his life in Connectt, cut. He was educated at Tranty College, Hartford, and studied medicine at Yale, being graduated from the former institution in 1847 and from the latter in 1850. Subsequently he began the practice of his profession in New Haven, and was one of the most successful physicians of that city during the last quarter of a century.

MRS PLIZA MATTERA LOVE Mrs. Eliza Matilda Love, a granddaughter of the distinguished Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame, died in Laciede county, Mo., on the 22d inst., aged eighty-four years. Always taking a deep interest in the politics of the country, she devoted the declining years of her life to writing the reminiscences of the impressions left upon her mind by the discussions at her fatuer's house with the most eminent men of our early history, and with her impressions of the civil strife; all of which may some day be published.

MRS. ELIZABETH ETHERIDGE. Mrs. Elizabeth Etheridge, the venerable mother of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, died at Dresden, Tenn., on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of 102 years. She was born in Currituck county. North Carolina, on the 27th of February, 1772, and married in that county in the year 1792. She came with her family to Weakly county, Tennessee, in the year 1833, and resided there ever since. She was the mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom only three, two sons—Hon. E. Etheridge, of Memphis, and B. B. Stheeridge, of Harrison county, Texas—and daughter, Mrs. J. G. Parker, survive her. She had been for fifty years a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM H. DICKINSON This well known resident of Jersey City died as an early hour yesterday morning, at the advanced an early hour yesterday morning, at the advanced age of seventy-two. He always enjoyed remarkably good health till five days ago, when he was attacked with crystpelas. He was a resident of Hudson county, New Jersey, for forty years, and was so widely known and respected that he was looked upon as an old landmark. The juneral will take place from St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, te-morrow afternoon.

SHAAF.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Helen Ket, wife of John T. Shaaff and youngest daugh-ter of Peyton A. Key, Esq., of Kentucky. The funeral services will take place at the Union Square Hotel, Monday, at ten o'clock. [For Other Deaths See Tenth Page.]

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